California.

Lawyers-1934

Negro Sits as Superior Judge in Los Angeles

10-5-34

LOS ANGELES.—(ANP)—For the first time in the history of California a Negro attorney sat as judge in superior court here when, Willis O. Tyler, was appointed to serve on the bench in department 46 A, adjunct to Superior Judge Rey Ben Schauer.

Judge Schauer announced to the court and the press that Mr. Tyler had been selected from among the outstanding attorneys of the city without thought to race, on the sole basis of ability.

Los Angeles courts are so crowded that prominent attorneys are being asked to assist in relieving the calendar. Their service is gratuitous.

Tyler is a Havard law graduate having practiced in Los Angeles more than 25 years and is admittedly one of the most brilliant minds in the legal fraternity.

TYLER SITS AS SUPERIOR JUDGE IN LOS ANGELES COURT

Advocate

Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 4 (ANP)—For the first time in the history of California, a Negro attorney sat as judge in Superior Court here when Willis C. Tyler was appointed to serve on the bench in Department 46 A, adjunct court to Superior Judge Rey Ben Schauer. 10-6-34

Judge Schauer announced to the court and the press that Mr. Tyler had been selected from among the outstanding attorneys of the city without thought to race, on the sole basis of ability.

Los Angeles courts are so crowded that prominent attorneys are being asked to assist in relieving the calendar. Their service is gratuitous.

Tyler is a Harvard Law graduate, having practiced in Los Angeles for more than twenty years and is admittedly one of the most brilliant minds in the legal fraternity.

Lawyers - 1934

D.C.

John Davis Elected to Juridical Committee

Jolin Preston Davis, executive secretary of the Joint Committee on National Recovery has recently been notified of his election to the National Committee of the International Juridical Association. The Committee, which has its headquarters in New York, is composed of [illegible] prominent thinkers, mostly lawyers who are called liberals. There are only three colored men members of this body, William Hastie, assistant to the Solicitor, Interior Department, Charles H. Houston, Dean of Howard Law School, and John P. Davis.

Washington Bar Association to Celebrate Lawyers' Day Sunday

Washington Tribune

5-24-34

Thurman L. Dodson Head of Group, Outlines Program

Washington, D.C.

The Washington Bar Association will observe Lawyers' Day Sunday in the various churches of the city.

Addresses by prominent members of the association will feature the various programs.

The celebration is under the direction of the newly elected president, Thurman L. Dodson. Attorney Nathan A. Dobbins is chairman of the committee in charge of the affair.

A mass meeting will be held in the evening at Asbury M.E. Church, Eleventh and K Streets, Northwest, the Rev. R. M. Williams pastor.

The program will consist of remarks by the president, Thurman L. Dodson, "The Lawyer's Place in the Struggle for Freedom" by Dean Chas. H. Houston; "The Relationship Between the Press and Law," by Nathan A. Dobbins; "The Relationship Between Labor and the Law," by Belford V. Lawson; and "The Relationship Between the Church and the Law," by Perry W. Howard. Some of the other features will include music by Louis Brown and a solo by Attorney George W. Peterson.

The Lawyers' Day program is an annual one with the Washington Bar Association, and, under the guidance of its new president, Attorney Thurman L. Dodson, a rare treat is in store for the public.

THURMAN L. DODSON

General.

Lawyers-1934

Dearth Of Negro Lawyers Is Challenge To Youth

Journal and Guide 8-4-34 Norfolk, Va.

Howard Figures Show Only One To Every 9,667 Persons

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Only one Negro lawyer for every 9,667 of the Negro population! This is the answer to the cry of Negro youth that there are few opportunities open to him in professional fields today, according to a study just completed at the school of law Howard University.

The statistics which have been prepared show that while the Negro forms 10 per cent of the population of the United States, he furnishes only .007 per cent of the lawyers. There are 1,230 Negro lawyers and 159,375 white lawyers. This means one Negro lawyer for every 9,667 Negroes, while there is a white lawyer for each 695 of the white population.

The figures present such glaring inequalities as the following: In Georgia, with over one million Negroes there are 14 Negro lawyers and 2,799 white lawyers. This means that there is one Negro to serve 76,509 of his race, as compared with one white lawyer for every 655 of the white population. Or, there is one Negro lawyer for every 4,233 square miles in Georgia, and one white for every 21.1 square miles.

Scarcity In Mississippi

In Mississippi, with slightly over a million Negroes, and where they outnumber the white population by 9,000, there are 6 Negro lawyers to 1,243 white lawyers. One lawyer to every 168,286 Negroes, and to each 7,810 square miles, as contrasted with one for every 804 whites and to each 38.8 square miles.

In Alabama, with only four Negro lawyers and 1,594 white members of the profession, the School of Law finds a Negro lawyer to every 236,308 of the Negro population and to every 12,999 square miles, while there is a white lawyer for every 1,067 of the Alabama white population and for every 32.6 square miles of the state's area.

In the entire South, where approximately five-sixth (8,407,089) of the Negro population is concentrated, there is only one-sixth (201) of the Negro lawyers located. This allows only one lawyer to each 41,826 of the Negro population to represent them in the courts.

When consideration is given to the fact that, in these Southern states, each Negro lawyer must serve such a large number of persons, scattered over an average area of 4,58 square miles per lawyer, that the average clientele of 778 concentrated within an average area of about 20 square miles is not difficult to appreciate the failure of the Negro to obtain full legal recognition in the courts of any state, but particularly in the South, where the franchise is denied, or abridged, jury service is "taboo," and the oath of a Negro avails naught against the perjured testimony of other witnesses, is no accident, but is directly traceable to the failure to have adequate legal representatives in the courts, who will insist upon even-handed administration of justice without regard to color.

Journal and Guide 8-4-34 Norfolk, Va.

No Discrimination

The law, as it is written, makes no discrimination against the Negro. The crying need of the Negroes in the courts of America can be met only by an ever-increasing number of competent, trained Negro lawyers, the Law School declares.

The Negro lawyer affords social insurance to any given community of his race, just as much as policies of life insurance protect their homes. Through him the race becomes articulate in the Courts and protests against those practices which deny full civil and political equality, as guaranteed by the statutes.

The practice of law, especially in the so-called "Black Belt" of the South, presents the Negro youth with one of the greatest challenges in the history of the race. It calls for courage and ability. It demands high ideals and a fearless willingness to sacrifice for the achievement of those ideals.

The field is wide, the opportunities for service vast, and the reward—a knowledge that life has been spent in protecting the gains already made, and in advancing a race towards the goal of absolute freedom. (Copies of the statistics showing the number of Negro and white lawyers, in proportion to the population and area of all states where the Negro population exceeds twenty-five thousand, will be furnished free upon application to the School of Law, Howard University, Washington, D. C.)

DETROIT, MICH.
FREE PRESS

AUG 13 1934

Survey Places Number of Colored Lawyers in U. S. at 1,230

Research conducted by the school of law of Howard University has indicated one colored lawyer for 9,667 of colored population, or 1,230 colored lawyers in the United States, as contrasted with 159,375 white attorneys. While colored population is approximately one-tenth in this country, the colored lawyers represent but .007 of that profession.

There is a white lawyer for each 695 white Americans. There are 2,799 white lawyers in Georgia, and only 14 colored lawyers, although colored population there is more than 1,000,000. It is calculated that this State has one colored lawyer to every 76,509 of colored population, and one white lawyer to every 655 of white population, says the Washington Post.

In Mississippi, where colored population is preponderant by approximately 9,000, and where more than 1,000,000 colored persons reside, there are six colored lawyers to 1,243 white lawyers, or one colored lawyer to every 168,286 of colored population, and to each 7,810 square miles, as contrasted with one white lawyer for every 804 of white population, and each 38.8 square miles.

Although more than 80 per cent of colored population is concentrated in the South, approximately 8,407,000, only 201 colored lawyers, or one-sixth of the total, are located in that section, allowing one colored lawyer to each 41,826 of colored population.

General

Lawyers-1934

Points To Need For Many More Negro Lawyers

WASHINGTON, D. C. —Only one Negro lawyer for every 9,667 of the Negro population! This is the answer to the cry of Negro youth that the avenues of opportunities open to him in professional fields today, according ot a study just completed at the School of Law of Howard University, Washington, D. C. The statistics which have been prepared show that while the Negro forms 10 per cent of the population of the United States, he furnishes only .007 per cent of the lawyers. There are 1,230 Negro lawyers and 159,375 white lawyers. This means one Negro lawyer for every 9,667, while there is a white lawyer for each 695 of the white population.

The figures present such glaring inequalities as the following: In Georgia, with over one million Negroes in its population, there are 14 Negro lawyers and 2,799 white lawyers. This means that there is one Negro to serve 76,59 of his race, as compared with one white lawyer for every 655 of the white population. Or, there is one Negro lawyer for every 4,233 square miles in Georgia, and one white for every 21.1 square miles.

In Mississippi, with slightly over a million Negroes, and where they outnumber the white population by nine thousand, there are 6 Negro lawyers to 1, 243 white lawyers. One lawyer to every 168,286 Negroes, and to each 7,810 square miles, as contrasted with one for every 804 whites and to each 38.9 square miles.

In Alabama, with only 4 Negro lawyers and 1,594 white members of the profession, the School of Law Finds a Negro lawyer to every 286,206 of the Negro population and to every 12,999 square miles, while there is a white lawyetr for every 1,067 of the Alabama white population and for every 32.6 square miles of the state's area. In the entire South, where approximately five-sixth (8, 407,089) of the Negro population is concentrated, there is only one-sixth (201) of the Negro lawyers located. This allows only one lawyer to every 41,826 of the Negro population to represent them in the courts. When consideration is given to the number of persons, scattered over an average area of 4,753 square miles per lawyer, while his white brother the bar has an average clientele of 773 concentrated within an average area of about 2o square miles, it is not difficult to appreciate the failure of the Negro to obtain his full legal remedies and rights.

That there is a direct relation between the number of representatives in the courts, and the measure of protection afforded to the clientele, is amply demonstrated by comparison of any of the Southern States with Massachusetts, Illinois, or New York. These three states are selected as typical of those in which the civil, economic and political rights of the Negro enforced and protected more strenously than perhaps any other portion of the Union.

In Massuchusetts, 38 Negro lawyers, or one to every 1,378 of the Negro population and to every 17 square miles; in Illinois, 187 Negro lawyers, or one to every 1,759 of the population and to every 303 square miles; and in New York, 12 lawyers, or one to every 3,440 of the population and to every 410 square miles. Contrasting these states, where the Negro finds a dubious best in his legal relations, with Alabama, where conditions are said to be at their worst, 4 lawyers must speak for 944,834 of their race.

The failure of the Negro to gain full recognition in the courts of any state, but particularly in the South, where the franchise is denied, or abridged, jury service is "taboo," and the oath of a Negro avails naught against the prejured testimony of other witnesses, is no accident, but is directly traceable to the failure to have adequate legal representatives in the courts, who will insist upon even-handed administration of justice without regard to color. The need of Negroes in the courts of America can be met only by an ever-increasing number of competent, trained Negro lawyers, the law School declares.

Lawyers - 1934

Indiana

Prosecutor

ATTY. C. R. RICHARDSON
Prominent Indiana lawyer who was named city prosecutor of Richmond, Ind., recently.

Richardson Named City Prosecutor

1-20-34

RICHMOND, Ind., Jan. 18—Hon Cornelius R. Richardson, prominent attorney, was named this week as prosecutor in this city. Mr. Richardson, who will be in charge of prosecution of all cases before the city court judge, is the first Race attorney to be honored with this position in the history of Richmond.

Mr. Richardson was born and reared in Athens, Ga., and is a product of Tuskegee institute, later finishing law course at Howard university. He is well known throughout the country and is rated as one of the best attorneys in the middle West. On numerous occasions he has acted as special judge in many important cases tried in eastern Indiana.

Lawyers-1934

Iowa

Three Elected to Negro Bar Ass'n

Hold 33rd Annual Banquet

Attorneys Melvin J. Carl, Walter L. Oliver and J. Nelson Thompson, recently admitted to the bar, were elected to membership to the Iowa Negro Bar Association at the thirty-third annual banquet held Saturday evening at Brooks Cafe, 14th and Keo Way. The meeting was held upon the anniversary of the death of Attorney George H. Woodson, founder and first president of the Negro Bar Association.

The attorneys entertained their wives and honored guests which included Judge Thomas J. Guthrie, and Mason Ladd, secretary-treasurer of the Iowa State Bar Association. Mr. Ladd, who is now professor of the Law College of the University of Iowa, was formerly assistant county attorney here under County Attorney Carl S. Missildine. He is a brother of District Judge Loy M. Ladd.

Mrs. Mary M. Woodson widow of the founder, was also an honored guest. A program was presented which included the reading of memorial to the late Mr. Woodson by S. Joe Brown and high lights of his life by Charles P. Howard, Gertrude E. Rush and James B. Morris.

Massachusetts.

Lawyers - 1934

RAINEY TURNS DOWN BIG JOB

Chronicle

Will Enter Private Practice as a Trial Lawyer

9-1-34

Attorney Julian D. Rainey, for the past five years Assistant Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, will enter the private practice of law September 5, with offices in the Pemberton Building, 20 Pemberton Sq.

Mr. Rainey's retirement from the Corporation Counsel's office was predicted in the CHRONICLE several weeks ag

Boston

Mr. Rainey has enjoyed a most unusual experience during his tenure of office. He has been the trial attorney in Jury cases against the city involving personal injuries and property damage, and during his term of office defended over 500 suits. His feat during the past winter of winning fourteen straight Jury cases for the city was the talk of the Court House. And it is no secret that even the dignified Justices of the Court before whom he appeared have complimented him on his admirable presentations.

Interviewed by a CHRONICLE reporter, Mr. Rainey stated that his practice would consist mainly of trying cases for other lawyers. He explained that very few lawyers in the City tried their own cases before Juries; that the average lawyer failing in the settlement of a case turns it over to a trial lawyer of which here are not more than fifteen in the city.

He was questioned regarding the rumor that he had been offered a big plum in Washington, and he stated that it is true he had been tendered a position in Washington, paying much more money than his present position, but he felt that he has been in public office long enough; and further that his connections in Boston were too valuable to sever.

Atty. Rainey is one of the original group of colored Republicans, who, with William H. Lewis, severed connections with the GOP. While some eventually returned to the Republican party, Mr. Rainey remained stedfast to the Democratic party. He has become prominent in Democratic councils and is one of the recognized national leaders. During the last presidential campaign he was very

Pass the Bar

WITH HALF THE CLASS FAILING THREE RACE CANDIDATES SUCCEED IN PASSING BAR EXAMINATIONS

Guardian

Of the 500 men and women who took the bar examination last July, the following were among the 250 who passed the test: Henry A. Giddews of 35 Batavia St., John H. Louden of 102 Harrishof St. and Miss Jacqueline Guild of Essex St., Cambridge, the latter the daughter of the well known Cambridge attorney.

9-29-34

JACQUELINE GUILD SETS RECORD

Miss Jacqueline Rae Guildd, daughter of Atty. and Mrs. Ray W. Guild of 35 1-2 Essex St., Cambridge has been notified that she has successfully passed the Bar examination and will be duly admitted to practice on Oct. 31, 1934. Miss Guild has had a notable scholastic career. At the age of 16, she was graduated from Cambridge High and Latin school and at the age of 20, the youngest in her class, from the Portia Law School. It was stated in the Boston Herald of Sept. 26, 1934, as follows: "Records show that 555 persons took the examination last June, 57 of them girls, one of whom, Miss Jacqueline R. Guild of 35 1-2 Essex St., Cambridge, passed after she was precluded from taking two previous tests because of her minority although she has passed the law school examinations with a cum laude in 1933. During the oral examination for which Miss Guild was called Atty. William Hitchcock, chairman of the Board of Bar Examiners stated that if Miss Guild passed she would set a record inasmuch as never had any petitioner to the bar been obliged to miss two examinations because of non-age. Miss Guild is the third Colored woman in 10 years to pass the bar—the late Miss Bernice Grandesin having succeeded in 1927 and Mrs. Roscoe Bruce in 1926.

National Bar Association.

Lawyers-1934

Lawyers to Present Protest to Attorney General Cummings

Resolution Condemning Discrimination in Recent Texas Primary Election to be Brought Here; Former Congressman to Attend

BALTIMORE.—Former Congressman Thomas E. Miller of South Carolina and one of the oldest lawyers in America has announced his intention to attend the convention of the National Bar Association which meets in Baltimore Aug. 23, 24, and 25.

Hubert Delaney, tax commissioner of New York City, will attend the sessions of the conventions according to an announcement received by E. Washington Rhodes, president of the National Bar Association.

To Present Protest

The president has announced that a committee of lawyers will present suitable resolutions and a brief to Attorney-General Cummings concerning the flagrant violation of the Constitution in the recent Texas primary election not withstanding the decision of the United States Supreme Court in Nixon vs. Condon.

This case decided that a primary election was the same as a general election and under the Constitution there could be no discrimination on account of race or color.

Evans to Present Case

R. D. Evans, of Waco, Texas, vice president of the association, will serve on the committee to present the case to Attorney-General Cummings during the sessions of the national convention so that the lawyers of America can take definite action.

Sent Letter

A letter has been addressed to the Attorney-General from the president of the association requesting an appointment for the legal committee. It is the purpose of the committee to convince the Attorney-General that it is his duty to take definite and positive action at once to prevent discrimination.

Rhodes Named Bar Prexy in Torrid Meet

Press Ejected as Rumpus-Raising Attorneys Cast Their Ballots.

ELECTIONEERING IN PREVIOUS SESSION

Koger Is Made National Treasurer of Group.

BALTIMORE — Following a session in which the presiding officer nearly wore his gavel out trying to keep order and from which the press was ejected, E. Washington Rhodes of Philadelphia was reeelected president of urday.

The meeting was open to the public, prior to elections, while heated electioneering was going on among the lawyers for W. Perry Howard, of Washington, and Mr. Rhodes, but the barristers decided to hold a private session when the real fireworks began.

It was the ruling of Josiah F. Henry, Jr., acting chairman that ne secrecy was necessary and that exclusion of the press did not figure in the proceedings of the day.

McGuinn Objects

Objection was raised by Warner T. McGuinn, Baltimore attorney, who loudly called for the ousting of everybody that was not a lawyer, and he added that the press was entitled to no greater privilege than the general public.

Charles Houston, vice-dean of the Howard University Law School, also urged that the press be excluded from the meeting, and a number of attorneys gave him their audible approval.

Finally, by a mass agreement, all persons other than lawyers that were in good financial standing were ousted from the place of meeting.

Hammering Constant

Although the session was closed, persons outside of the building in which it was being held could not miss the constant hammering of the presiding officer in effort to maintain order, and frequent drifts of campaign speeches in behalf of candidates could also be heard.

The closed session began at 4:30 p.m. and lasted until dusk, while wives, friends, and attorneys, who had not paid their dues, lingered outside the building.

Linwood G. Koger, who has served on the publicity committee for the association, was elected to the office of treasurer.

Richard P. Evans of Waco, Texas, Chester K. Gillespie, of Cleveland, and Walter S. Walker of Nashville, were elected vice-presidents; and George W. Lawrence of Chicago was elected secretary.

Lawyers Row over Conduct of Conv. Program

Delegates Object to "Down-Home, Handkerchief-Head" Principles.

RHODES HALTS CONFLICT

AT FRIDAY A.M. SESSION

Tyler Defends Hosts; Issues Challenge to Visitors.

Dissension over the arrangement and execution of the program of the National Bar Association's tenth annual meeting, between out-of-town delegates and local members, reached a high pitch at the Friday morning session, held at Morgan College, and a heated discussion was forced to a close by E. Washington Rhodes, president.

Many of the delegates came to the meeting prepared for a verbal war and the session had barely been opened when the first shot was fired. Numerous expressions of dissatisfaction had been heard among the visitors as early as Thursday evening.

Expressing his feelings before the Friday morning gathering, Selmo C. Glenn, Cleveland (Ohio) attorney, said:

Meeting Called Disgusting

"I don't see a thing that I have gotten out of this session so far. No program has been worked out during the year. I believe if we are to succeed, a program should be arranged for."

He declared that the meeting held at the Sharp Street M.E. Church on Thursday night was disgusting, and that the members of the bar association "should recognize that they have passed the 'down-home,' 'handkerchief-head' stage."

He further charged that no one present could possibly say that the program, "as pulled off last night, was desirable." He said that in the future, the planning of meetings should not necessarily be made to please the man in the street, but that they ought to be intelligent.

Wind-Jamming Charged

Thurman C. Dotson, of Washington, in mild defense of the program, stated that the Thursday night meeting was a success, so far as the program was concerned, and that, while it was a "wind-jamming" meeting, it got over the right idea; i.e., of convincing the public that the colored lawyers are not inferior.

"After all," Mr. Dotson continued, "most of the people on the platform were politicians and gave political speeches, which was to be expected."

Tyler Challenges Visitors

U. Grant Tyler, president of the Monumental City Bar Association, arose to defend the hosts, asserting that he had planned the meeting and was ready to acknowledge it, even before the national body.

"We," he continued, referring to the local group, "had our chief judge at that meeting, and he could have told you that, from 1886 to the present day, no colored lawyer has been sent to the state penitentiary. Can your state boast of such a record?

"If you don't believe that Baltimore lawyers are good, come to Baltimore and get on the other side of the trial table."

Referring again to the meeting on the night before, Mr. Tyler continued:

"If there was any politics injected, it was done by the National Bar Association, and not by the Monumental City Group."

Rhodes Calls Halt

The president of the national body, E. Washington Rhodes, who presided, arose and stated that he judged Mr. Glenn had spoken as an individual, and not as a member of the bar association, and ruled out any further discussion of the Thursday night meeting.

The ruling prevented, for the time, intended speeches by several other delegates, who had declared their intention of openly attacking several phases of the conduct of the convention.

Lack of Dignity Charged

Objections were voiced among the delegates to the appearance on the printed programs of Thursday night's meeting, of publicity in connection with the candidacy of Josiah Henry, Jr., for a political office, and to the alleged lack of dignity which was said to have characterized the meeting.

One delegate charged that a circus barker possessed as much dignity as was displayed at the meeting.

A second, though somewhat milder, tilt arose at the Friday morning session when a suggestion that the members of the association subscribe to a pamphlet issued by the Juridicial Association, of New York, was opposed on the grounds of its alleged communistic elements.

U. S. Court Posts Goal of National Bar Association

BALTIMORE — The resolution that a concerted effort be made to secure colored judges in Federal courts was adopted by the National Bar Association during its convention at Morgan College, last week.

The resolutions committee urged that this particular phase of its report be taken up with the government officials of the United States and action of some kind is expected within a few months.

During the sessions of the association, Joseph T. Newsome, attorney from Newport News, Va., urged the lawyers to give up the thought of practicing merely for money and to consecrate themselves to a battle for the rights of colored people.

Clients Being Lost

Mr. Newsome was followed by Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh, Pa., who warned the attorneys that they are facing a loss of clients, and therefore need to determine who their competitors are.

He also stated that protests should be made against all kinds of legislation that will tend to affect the welfare and business practices of clients.

Fitzhugh Styles, Philadelphia attorney, told the barristers of the contributions made by the members of the colored law group, and set the number of practitioners in the United States today at 2,130.

Mr. Styles stated that John M. Langston of Ohio was a pre-Civil War lawyer, and gained admission to the bar of Ohio in 1854.

Vote of Thanks

A vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Styles on the motion of William H. Fuller of Philadelphia, who declared that wide publicity should be given the achievements of colored attorneys.

While urging this publicity, Mt. Fuller stated that he and a fellow lawyer had offered their services, free, to colored persons arrested during a wartime riot.

He stated that some of them refused the free offer and chose white attorneys instead. According to Mr. Fuller, the clients of the white lawyers were jailed but those of colored lawyers were set free.

Insanity Discussed

"Insanity in Relation to Law," was another of the subjects discussed at the meeting, and E. Lewis Moore, attorney from Indiana, submitted a treatment of the topic to the association.

Mr. Moore held that such criminals as Dillinger and many manufacturers of illegal drugs are examples of insane people that are entitled to treatment different from that given to the average criminal.

After a report on the state of labor at the Boulder Dam project by Jessie S. Hesslip of Cleveland, it was announced that the next session of the bar association will be in Nashville, Tenn.

Membership Charged

Four new classes of membership were established which were $100 for life memberships, $15 for sustaining memberships, $5 for regular memberships and a $2 type of membership will be offered for young attorneys until five years after their admission to the bar.

A life membership was taken out by Warner T. McGuinn of Baltimore, and Charles E. Houston, vice dean of the Howard Law School, pledged to take out another.

Haitian Minister Urged

Resolutions to urge the appointment of a colored minister to Haiti, the establishment of a Haitian consulate with a complete colored staff, a new constitution for the Virgin Islands, and the immediate and unconditioned release of the Scottsboro boys were passed.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
INQUIRER-PUBLIC LEDGER

AUG 26

RECOGNITION ASKED BY NEGRO LAWYERS

Bar Association Claims Race Discrimination in Washington

By JOSEPH BAKER

The National Bar Association representing 1200 Negro lawyers lashed out at the Democratic administration for its exclusion of Negro attorneys from Government work as that body met in its tenth annual convention, at Morgan College in Baltimore last week.

E. Washington Rhodes, Philadelphia, who is president of the group, opened his annual message with a strong appeal to Negro lawyers to busy themselves about what is happening in Washington. In emphasizing the expediency of Negro lawyers safeguarding the rights of their group under the Democratic setup he said:

"Today America is being directed and guided by lawyers. In every Government department there are lawyers who are preparing laws and interpreting those laws. So far as I have been able to determine, there are no colored lawyers in the regimentation which is going on in Washington. This observation has nothing directly to do with party politics; the point is that colored lawyers should be down there helping to prevent any discrimination against colored citizens."

Negro "Brain Trust"

He also criticized the action of the Government in creating a Negro "Brain Trust" exclusively of social workers. He was quick to offer that as a lawyer he was not prejudiced against that profession, but felt it "exceedingly unfortunate that the destiny of colored Americans should be left in the hands of those who believe that human actions may be reduced to tables and figures." To remedy this condition he asked the bar unit to take immediate action as a body.

* * *

In Philadelphia, prominent Negroes heartily approved the announcement of the creation of the American Liberties League and saw in it a strong aid to their chances of governmental recognition. The move was hailed, in the main, because it "appears to be an effort to prevent Democrats from being the sole dictators of the Nation's future."

Pointing out the attitude which Democrats take toward Negroes in the South, where theirs is the only active party, as indicative of what would happen to them if that party were left to absolute control, Robert J. Nelson, State Athletic Commissioner, held that "this organization should intrigue the thoughtful colored citizens" of the country.

"The unlimited control of a party for any length of time makes for abuses, excess and curtailment of the rights of the masses. This is evidenced by the control of the Democrats in the South," the Commissioner said.

Raises Ballot Issue

Herbert E. Millen, head of the City-wide Republican League, said that "Negroes should give hearty support to anything which seeks to make it impossible for any one party to collect their taxes and then drive them by force from the polls, as happened in Texas last week." He added: "It should take only a glance for Negroes to see that if the Democratic National Committee refuses to lift its voice against the exclusion of Negroes from the ballot in Texas, it would do the same thing in Pennsylvania if that party were in complete control."

Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander, an attorney, saw a most timely check on "an attempt to nullify the Constitution" in the new organization. In pointing this out she said:

"Negro Americans hail the formation of the American Liberties League because it has as its purpose the upholding and defense of the Constitution of the United States. If the present attempt to change, by interpretation and misnoma, the guarantees of this most sacred document are not thwarted, personal liberty will be a forgotten principle of American government; and the American Negro, who has already suffered long because of the failure to apply these constitutional guarantees of liberty and equal protection of the law, will find precedent established for further denial if not nullification of those guarantees."

350 Barristers in Baltimore Attend Meet

State and City Officials to Welcome Annual Convention.

Afro-American

NOTABLES PLACED ON SPEAKNIG PROGRAM

8-25-34

President Takes Rap at Brain Trust.

Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE — Approximately 350 lawyers representing twenty states arrived here this week for the annual convention of the National Bar Association, of which E. Washington Rhodes is president Thursday to Saturday.

With the exception of the opening meeting at the Sharp Street M.E. Church, the sessions will be held at Morgan College, where the delegates will be accommodated.

An ambitious program has been arranged for the visitors by Josiah Henry, Jr., and Linwood Koger, local attorneys.

Head of Jim-Crow Group Invited

Burdette Webster, president of the white local bar association, which bars colored attorneys from membership, has been invited to deliver one of the welcome addresses at the opening to be held Thursday evening.

Others who will greet the association are Secretary of State Weinbrenner, Mayor Howard Jackson, and Chief Judge of the Baltimore Supreme Bench Samuel Dennis.

U. Grant Tyler, president of the Monumental Bar Association, and former U.S. District Attorney for New York J. C. Thomas, will make responses.

Texas Lawyer to Speak

Following these brief addresses, Richard D. Evans, of Waco, Texas, who instituted the suit in the U.S. Supreme Court against the Texas ban on colored voters casting a ballot in the Democratic primaries, will speak.

Music will be furnished by the Sharp Street Choir and Jerome Addison of "The Green Pastures" cast. tures" cast.

On Friday morning, John H. Wilson, outstanding criminal lawyer, of Washington, will speak on, "Building a Law Practice." Following a discussion period, Fitzhugh Styles, of Philadelphia, will speak on, "The Contribution of Colored Lawyers." In the afternoon, James T. Newsome, of Newport News, and former Congressman T. E. Miller, of South Carolina, will appear on the program. Another address, "Insanity in Relation to the Law," is to be presented by E. Lewis Moore, of Indianapolis.

Friday evening a cruise down the bay will be taken, at which time at least 150 lawyers are expected here from Washington.

Trip Arranged

Homer S. Brown, of Pittsburgh, will address the convention on "Segregation in the Public Schools," Saturday morning. In the afternoon, a sight-seeing trip to the Naval Academy and Supreme Court in Annapolis will serve as a diversion. Messrs. Koger and Henry are to serve as hosts to the visiting barristers on Saturday night at a reception.

Other active members who are scheduled to participate in the deliberations of the body are: Dean Charles H. Houston, of the Howard Law School; Judge James A. Cobb, of the Washington Municipal Court; A. B. Koger, local attorney, now visiting in Chicago; Raymond Pace Alexander, of Philadelphia, former president of the association; Thomas B. Dyett, of New York; Magistrate Edward W. Henry, of Philadelphia; Judge James Toney, of New York; Jesse S. Heslip, of Toledo, and others.

Prexy Hits Brain Trust

E. Washington Rhodes, president, in his annual address delivered at the Thursday afternoon session, challenged the association to fight for the appointment of lawyers in the New Deal set-up in Washington, saying:

"The colored 'Brain Trust' is made up of social workers. . . It seems exceedingly unfortunate that the destiny of colored Americans should be left in the hands of those who believe that human actions may be reduced to tables and figures."

Mr. Washington attacked, as erroneous, the impression that colored lawyers are unable to obtain effective recognition in courts, and blamed that belief for the relatively low percentage of business which the twelve hundred members of the legal profession in America are given by members of their race.

The association's president declared that a strong bar association could help greatly toward the elimination of segregation and other injustices practiced by public officials.

He gave as an example of such injustices, the fact that colored teachers are barred from all but segregated grammar schools in Pennsylvania, although the public school code of the state specifically prohibits any discrimination against teachers and students on account of race, color, or religion.

U. S. Court Posts Goal of National Bar Association

BALTIMORE — The resolution that a concerted effort be made to secure colored judges in Federal courts was adopted by the National Bar Association during its convention at Morgan College, last week.

The resolutions committee urged that this particular phase of its report be taken up with the government officials of the United States and action of some kind is expected within a few months.

During the sessions of the association, Joseph T. Newsome, attorney from Newport News, Va., urged the lawyers to give up the thought of practicing merely for money and to consecrate themselves to a battle for the rights of colored people.

Clients Being Lost

Mr. Newsome was followed by Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh, Pa., who warned the attorneys that they are facing a loss of clients, and therefore need to determine who their competitors are.

He also stated that protests should be made against all kinds of legislation that will tend to affect the welfare and business practices of clients.

Fitzhugh Styles, Philadelphia attorney, told the barristers of the contributions made by the members of the colored law group, and set the number of practitioners in the United States today at 2,130.

Mr. Styles stated that John M. Langston of Ohio was a pre-Civil War lawyer, and gained admission to the bar of Ohio in 1854.

Vote of Thanks

A vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Styles on the motion of William H. Fuller of Philadelphia, who declared that wide publicity should be given the achievements of colored attorneys.

While urging this publicity, Mt. Fuller stated that he and a fellow lawyer had offered their services, free, to colored persons arrested during a wartime riot.

He stated that some of them refused the free offer and chose white attorneys instead. According to Mr. Fuller, the clients of the white lawyers were jailed but those of colored lawyers were set free.

Insanity Discussed

"Insanity in Relation to Law," was another of the subjects discussed at the meeting, and E. Lewis Moore, attorney from Indiana, submitted a treatment of the topic to the association.

Mr. Moore held that such criminals as Dillinger and many manufacturers of illegal drugs are examples of insane people that are entitled to treatment different from that given to the average criminal.

After a report on the state of labor at the Boulder Dam project by Jessie S. Hesslip of Cleveland, it was announced that the next session of the bar association will be in Nashville, Tenn.

Membership Charged

Four new classes of membership were established which were $100 for life memberships, $15 for sustaining memberships, $5 for regular memberships and a $2 type of membership will be offered for young attorneys until five years after their admission to the bar.

A life membership was taken out by Warner T. McGuinn of Baltimore, and Charles E. Houston, vice dean of the Howard Law School, pledged to take out another.

Haitian Minister Urged

Resolutions to urge the appointment of a colored minister to Haiti, the establishment of a Haitian consulate with a complete colored staff, a new constitution for the Virgin Islands, and the immediate and unconditioned release of the Scottsboro boys were passed.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
INQUIRER-PUBLIC LEDGER

AUG 26

RECOGNITION ASKED BY NEGRO LAWYERS

Bar Association Claims Race Discrimination in Washington

By JOSEPH BAKER

The National Bar Association representing 1200 Negro lawyers lashed out at the Democratic administration for its exclusion of Negro attorneys from Government work as that body met in its tenth annual convention, at Morgan College in Baltimore last week.

E. Washington Rhodes, Philadelphia, who is president of the group, opened his annual message with a strong appeal to Negro lawyers to busy themselves about what is happening in Washington. In emphasizing the expediency of Negro lawyers safeguarding the rights of their group under the Democratic setup he said:

"Today America is being directed and guided by lawyers. In every Government department there are lawyers who are preparing laws and interpreting those laws. So far as I have been able to determine, there are no colored lawyers in the regimentation which is going on in Washington. This observation has nothing directly to do with party politics; the point is that colored lawyers should be down there helping to prevent any discrimination against colored citizens."

Negro "Brain Trust"

He also criticized the action of the Government in creating a Negro "Brain Trust" exclusively of social workers. He was quick to offer that as a lawyer he was not prejudiced against that profession, but felt it "exceedingly unfortunate that the destiny of colored Americans should be left in the hands of those who believe that human actions may be reduced to tables and figures." To remedy this condition he asked the bar unit to take immediate action as a body.

* * *

In Philadelphia, prominent Negroes heartily approved the announcement of the creation of the American Liberties League and saw in it a strong aid to their chances of governmental recognition. The move was hailed, in the main, because it "appears to be an effort to prevent Democrats from being the sole dictators of the Nation's future."

Pointing out the attitude which Democrats take toward Negroes in the South, where theirs is the only active party, as indicative of what would happen to them if that party were left to absolute control, Robert J. Nelson, State Athletic Commissioner, held that "this organization should intrigue the thoughtful colored citizens" of the country.

"The unlimited control of a party for any length of time makes for abuses, excess and curtailment of the rights of the masses. This is evidenced by the control of the Democrats in the South," the Commissioner said.

Raises Ballot Issue

Herbert E. Millen, head of the City-wide Republican League, said that "Negroes should give hearty support to anything which seeks to make it impossible for any one party to collect their taxes and then drive them by force from the polls, as happened in Texas last week." He added: "It should take only a glance for Negroes to see that if the Democratic National Committee refuses to lift its voice against the exclusion of Negroes from the ballot in Texas, it would do the same thing in Pennsylvania if that party were in complete control."

Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander, an attorney, saw a most timely check on "an attempt to nullify the Constitution" in the new organization. In pointing this out she said:

"Negro Americans hail the formation of the American Liberties League because it has as its purpose the upholding and defense of the Constitution of the United States. If the present attempt to change, by interpretation and misnoma, the guarantees of this most sacred document are not thwarted, personal liberty will be a forgotten principle of American government; and the American Negro, who has already suffered long because of the failure to apply these constitutional guarantees of liberty and equal protection of the law, will find precedent established for further denial if not nullification of those guarantees."

350 Barristers in Baltimore Attend Meet

State and City Officials to Welcome Annual Convention.

Afro-American

NOTABLES PLACED ON SPEAKNIG PROGRAM

8-25-34

President Takes Rap at Brain Trust.

Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE — Approximately 350 lawyers representing twenty states arrived here this week for the annual convention of the National Bar Association, of which E. Washington Rhodes is president Thursday to Saturday.

With the exception of the opening meeting at the Sharp Street M.E. Church, the sessions will be held at Morgan College, where the delegates will be accommodated.

An ambitious program has been arranged for the visitors by Josiah Henry, Jr., and Linwood Koger, local attorneys.

Head of Jim-Crow Group Invited

Burdette Webster, president of the white local bar association, which bars colored attorneys from membership, has been invited to deliver one of the welcome addresses at the opening to be held Thursday evening.

Others who will greet the association are Secretary of State Weinbrenner, Mayor Howard Jackson, and Chief Judge of the Baltimore Supreme Bench Samuel Dennis.

U. Grant Tyler, president of the Monumental Bar Association, and former U.S. District Attorney for New York J. C. Thomas, will make responses.

Texas Lawyer to Speak

Following these brief addresses, Richard D. Evans, of Waco, Texas, who instituted the suit in the U.S. Supreme Court against the Texas ban on colored voters casting a ballot in the Democratic primaries, will speak.

Music will be furnished by the Sharp Street Choir and Jerome Addison of "The Green Pastures" cast. tures" cast.

On Friday morning, John H. Wilson, outstanding criminal lawyer, of Washington, will speak on, "Building a Law Practice." Following a discussion period, Fitzhugh Styles, of Philadelphia, will speak on, "The Contribution of Colored Lawyers." In the afternoon, James T. Newsome, of Newport News, and former Congressman T. E. Miller, of South Carolina, will appear on the program. Another address, "Insanity in Relation to the Law," is to be presented by E. Lewis Moore, of Indianapolis.

Friday evening a cruise down the bay will be taken, at which time at least 150 lawyers are expected here from Washington.

Trip Arranged

Homer S. Brown, of Pittsburgh, will address the convention on "Segregation in the Public Schools," Saturday morning. In the afternoon, a sight-seeing trip to the Naval Academy and Supreme Court in Annapolis will serve as a diversion. Messrs. Koger and Henry are to serve as hosts to the visiting barristers on Saturday night at a reception.

Other active members who are scheduled to participate in the deliberations of the body are: Dean Charles H. Houston, of the Howard Law School; Judge James A. Cobb, of the Washington Municipal Court; A. B. Koger, local attorney, now visiting in Chicago; Raymond Pace Alexander, of Philadelphia, former president of the association; Thomas B. Dyett, of New York; Magistrate Edward W. Henry, of Philadelphia; Judge James Toney, of New York; Jesse S. Heslip, of Toledo, and others.

Prexy Hits Brain Trust

E. Washington Rhodes, president, in his annual address delivered at the Thursday afternoon session, challenged the association to fight for the appointment of lawyers in the New Deal set-up in Washington, saying:

"The colored 'Brain Trust' is made up of social workers. . . It seems exceedingly unfortunate that the destiny of colored Americans should be left in the hands of those who believe that human actions may be reduced to tables and figures."

Mr. Washington attacked, as erroneous, the impression that colored lawyers are unable to obtain effective recognition in courts, and blamed that belief for the relatively low percentage of business which the twelve hundred members of the legal profession in America are given by members of their race.

The association's president declared that a strong bar association could help greatly toward the elimination of segregation and other injustices practiced by public officials.

He gave as an example of such injustices, the fact that colored teachers are barred from all but segregated grammar schools in Pennsylvania, although the public school code of the state specifically prohibits any discrimination against teachers and students on account of race, color, or religion.

Lawyers-1934

North Carolina.

Negro Applicant Passes N. C. Bar Examination; 35 Out of 64 Failed

Dope
2-15-34
New York,

RALEIGH, N. C.—The first examination given by the board of examiners of the newly incorporated state bar for admittance to practice law in North Carolina proved a stumbling block for 55 percent of those who took the examination here last week, it was announced Wednesday.

Only 29 of the 64 aspirants passed the examination. The only Negro applicant, John H. Pope, of Durham, passed the examination without trouble.

Lawyers—1934

Ohio.

Tom Fleming To Practice Law Again By Judge's Edict

Ex-Cleveland Councilman Overcomes Legal Barrier

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 14—Common Pleas Judges of Cuyahoga County voted unanimously to permit former Councilman Thomas W. Fleming, 2342 East 40th Street, who was convicted in 1919 of accepting a bribe of $200 from a crippled policeman, now dead, to practice law again.

He served a 3½ month sentence in the Ohio penitentiary and was restored to citizenship by Governor George White in August, 1933. On Monday his plea, offered by his counsel, Alexander H. Martin, was heard by Judges Virgil Terrell and Harrison Ewing Along with Judge Arthur Day who was scheduled to hear the plea, the judges unanimously recommended that the decree forbidding Fleming to practice law be modified.

At the meeting of all the judges a modification "which will in time permit him to practice law again" was authorized, Chief Justice Homer G. Powell said. The method of drawing up the formal paper is yet to be decided by the judges. It will probably take the form of modifying the removal to a suspension with the period of time covered by the suspension to expire in the near future, Judge Powell announced.

A sub-committee of the Cleveland Bar Association some time ago recommended the reinstatement of Mr. Fleming but later the executive committee opposed it. At the hearing before the judges Mr. Fleming testified that he had no other means of support than what he could earn by practicing law. There was no much opposition among the judges the majority expressing themselves as feeling that Mr. Fleming had sufficiently paid the penalty.